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THE DREAM OF LIFE.

"Twas but a bubble—yet 'twas bright;
And gaily danced the stream
Of life's wild torrent, in the light
Of sunbeams sparkling—like a dream
Of heaven's bliss, for loveliness—
For feasts, like a passing thought;
And ever of such hopes as these
The tissue of my life is wrought.
For I have dreamed of pleasures when
The sun of young existence smiled
Upon my wayward path, and then
Her promised sweets my heart beguiled;
But when I came those sweets to sip
They turned to gall upon my lip.
And I have dreamed of Friendship too—
For friendship I had thought was made
To be the solace in the shade,
And glad him in the light; and so
I naively thought to find a friend
Whose soul with mine would sweetly blend,
And as two placid streams unite,
And roll their waters in one bright
And tranquil current to the sea,
So might our happy spirits be
Borne onward to eternity—
But he betrayed me; and with pain,
I woke—to sleep and dream again.
And then I dreamed of Love; and all
The clustered visions of the past
Seemed airy nothings to that last
Bright dream. It threw a magical
Enchantment on existence—cast
A glory on my path so bright
I seemed to breathe and feel its light;
But now that blissful dream is o'er,
And I have waked to dream no more.
Beyond each distant glimmering star
That twinkles in the arch above,
There is a world of truth and love
Which Earth's vile passions never mar;
Oh! could I snatch the eagle's plumes,
And soar to that bright world away,
Which God's own holy light illumines
With glories of eternal day—
How gladly every lingering day
That binds me down to earth I'd sever,
And leave for that blest home on high,
This hollow hearted world for ever.

Southern Spirit.

Not many weeks ago a beautiful and accom-
plished southern lady from Georgia, went out
shopping in Broadway. "Ma," said she to her
matronly mother, "I must have a shawl—a
very nice one—the best that New York can
furnish."
"Well, my love," said the mother, "you shall
have one—the weather is getting cold. The
northern climate is trying—so get a shawl."
"But where shall I go?"
"My love, go to one of the most fashionable
dry good stores in Broadway."
"Where is that, ma?"
"Alexander T. Stewart & Co. 257 Broad-
way, keep the best goods; they are never
vulgarily cheap; the shopmen are handsome,
polite, and well bred; go to their store."
Our heroine sallied out one morning at one
o'clock. She sauntered into several stores—
looked at shawls—they would not do—they were
too cheap. At last she went into Stewart's as
she had understood; but of this point we are
not absolutely certain, and if mistaken, Mr. Ste-
wart will let us know.
The shopman was as spry as Mercury. He
flew up to the shelf—he flew back on the coun-
ter. The shawls, rich, glossy, large, and beau-
tiful, were lying before the lady. She took up
one or two and looked at them. She took off
a glove from one of the loveliest hands, display-
ing emeralds and rubies on three taper fingers
sufficient to enrapture even Fra Diavolo, him-
self.
"Are those the best shawls you have?"
"Yes, madam, they are the very best."
She tossed them over again. She took off
another glove from another hand, which was
even more beautiful than the first.
"Are you sure these are the best shawls you
have?"
"They are, indeed, madam, the very best
French shawls ever imported into New York by
Arthur Tappan."

"I did, madam."
"Take them away—take them away," said
she, with ineffable disdain, "I would not buy a
shawl imported by Arthur Tappan if it were to
save me from perdition—away with them—
away with them."
With that she drew one of her gloves on her
fair little hand—she turned on her heel—Arthur
Tappan! reiterated she, "I could take the vile

incendiary to pieces as I do this glove," suiting
also the action to the word, by tearing the glove
to pieces—and trample him into the very earth,
continued she, stamping her pretty right foot on
the pieces as they lay on the floor, and showing
an ankle as beautifully formed as that of the
Venus de Medicis. She then walked out of the
store with the dignity of a queen.
Huzza! for southern spirit—southern beauty
—and southern principles! The lady ought
to have a hero for a husband.—N. Y. Herald.

From the Dedham Patriot.

Anecdote of Capt. Kidd.

The notorious Capt. Kidd, on returning from
an inland exploring expedition, one cold after-
noon in December, accidentally came upon the
body of a man who had been frozen to death in
the forest. As he felt as little interest in the
comings and goings of mortality, any further
than his own existence and that of his associate
outlaws was concerned, he would probably have
passed the corpse of the unfortunate man, with a
single punch of his staff, had not a pair of
cowhide boots, which graced the leg of the de-
funct, presented an enviable superiority when
contrasted with his own soleset brogans. Up-
on this hint, he pulled but the boots clung to
their owner's legs with such an affectionate grasp
that he was unable to start them. After taking
breath, he tried them again, toe and heel, first
one and then the other; at length, tired of prac-
tising the boot-jack with so little success, he had
nearly got the better of his covetous thoughts,
when he hit upon the happy expedient of taking
boots, legs and all, and throwing them out at his
leisure. At it he went, slashing away right and
left, a very expeditious if not a skillful surgeon,
making the knife with which he usually cut his
food, do glorious service on the legs of the fro-
zen unknown; a few moments made a sad rip-
ple of the carcass, and stowing away the prize
in his empty provision bag, Kidd began to "leg
it" seawards at a rapid pace.

In spite of all his speed, however, he was be-
nighted some eight or ten miles from the place
where he expected to meet his associates. Be-
ing in no great haste to reach his destination he
concluded to halt for the night, at a collection
of houses on the edge of the forest, and push
on again at the dawn of day. He rapped at the
door of the nearest habitation, and was welcom-
ed with a hearty "walk in." And in he went.
A little old woman, done up in a black bomb-
azine gown and an enormous cotton frizzle cap,
with a dirty looking yellow ribbon dangling
round it,
"Like sea weed round a clam,"
and a queer looking old man, arrayed in a stuff
colored bob-tail coat, and a pair of aged hunt-
ing breeches, sat crouching over a fire of sappy
sizzling wood, in the opposite corners of a cap-
acious fire place. On the hearth, a huge New-
foundland dog, and a couple of very decent
sized tom-cats, lay stretched at full length enjoy-
ing a most delicious snooze. Kidd threw down
his provision bag in one corner of the room,
and hauled a chair into the domestic circle
round the fire. After taking a "cold bite," and
discussing matters and things for an hour or two
over a mug of cider, and a noggan of apples,
old Contentment and his wife crawled off to bed
in an adjoining room, and left the Captain to
take his repose on a heap of rugs and skins be-
side the fire—the best extra lodging the house
afforded. Accordingly he extended his frame
on the humble pallet, and soon fell into a gen-
tle doze.

He dreamed—and the events of the previous
day shaped the images that disturbed his mind.
He imagined that he was chased by more than a
hundred human legs with new boots on, and
wherever he sought shelter from those bodiless
enemies, he found himself surrounded by as
many men hobbling about on stumps of legs!
At length he imagined himself fairly cornered,
the legs began to kick him, and the men beat
him with their fists. In his exertions to release
himself from his imaginary enemies, he extend-
ed his right arm with great force, and knocked
a light stand, which stood near, half way cross-
ing the room.

"What's the matter there, Mister?" cried out
old Contentment in the bed room.
"B-u-h! b-u-h!" growled the dog in the sink
room—and all was still again.
"Dreaming of legs and boots," thought Kidd
now wide awake, "puts me in mind of a fly ever
since that I saw a chap lugging home in a
bag—froze some to be sure—but warm water
will fetch 'em to rights; by the way I guess I'll
see what effect a little fire will have on 'em."
With this reflection he rose from his couch
as carefully as possible, and placing his new
boots near the fire, he crept back to his nest
and slept like a stage horse till morning.

When he awoke it was broad daylight—much
later than he intended to have remained in the
village. He was off quicker than a fly ever left
a mustard pot, without saying a word to his host.
In his hurry he forgot his baggage, and neglect-
ed to close doors and windows after him. The
savory smell of the thawing legs, soon invited
the great lubberly house dog and his feline as-
sociates into the kitchen, and after some prelimi-
nary sniffs and sly glances at each other they
made a regular attack on these agreeable deli-
cacies, sparing neither boot nor bone, in the
eagerness to get a proper share. When the

good folks rose, the floor was covered with bones
and daubed with blood; one of the legs was
most "catawampously clawed up," and the trio
were making mince meat of the other amazing
last.

"Oh! Lud!" screamed the old lady, who
was first on the docket, "what upon airth is the
matter."
"Huzza! for southern spirit—southern beauty
—and southern principles! The lady ought
to have a hero for a husband.—N. Y. Herald.

"Oh, mercy! mercy! the dog is eating up
the traveller!—get out Bose!"

The old man jumped out of bed as if touch-
ed with a red-hot iron. One look at the scene
of carnage was sufficient. He darted through
the room and into the street with his night dress
belowing something or other, he hardly knew
what himself—and the sight of a man in such a
predicament, at such a time, making such a
noise, soon roused all the neighbors within half a
mile, and collecting a crowd of gaping auditors
at the door of his house, to whom the traveller's
fate was related for the fifteenth time; and they
retired, one after another, believing to a man
that the hero of our tale had been devoured by
a dog.

Long Blowing.—Why don't you wipe your
nose, Tom?" said a little officious, pragmatical
boy, to a tall jolly old codger, with a great blue
spindling nose. "Oh!" replied the latter, "I
have, your honor, as far as I can reach."
Dedham Pat.

HANNAH DUSTON.

This woman should be ranked among the
heroines of antiquity. She was the wife of
Thomas Duston, of Haverhill in Massachusetts;
born in the year 1659, and married 1677.
She had altogether, 13 children. When the
Indians who dwelt at the sources of the Merri-
mac River, and in the region round about, after
a great freshet on the 15th of March, 1697,
came down the river and attacked Haverhill,
she was confined to her bed with an infant only
a week old. Her husband catching the alarm
from the field fled to the house and consulted
his wife on the course he should pursue. She
calmly told him to leave her and her infant to
their fate, and to make his escape, if possible,
with her other children. He sent seven of his
children on a path through the woods, on the
way to the garrison, and mounting his horse he
followed in the rear; with his musket he kept
the pursuing Indians at bay, until he found his
charge in a place of safety at the garrison.

Before Mr. Duston reached the garrison, the
Indians returned and captured his sick wife
and Mary Neff, her nurse. They with other
captives took up their march by order of the
savages, for the north. After they had travelled
a few miles, the Indians found the infant trou-
blesome, and they took the child from the nurse
and dashed his brains out against a tree. Mrs.
Duston was feeble and wretched, but this out-
rage nerved her soul for every enterprise.
After this horrid outrage, she wept no more;
the agony of nature drank the tear drop ere it
fell. She looked to heaven with a silent pray-
er for succor and vengeance, and followed the
infernal group without a word of complaint.
At this instant, the high resolve was formed in
her mind, and swelled every pulse of her heart.
They travelled on some distance, as she thought,
one hundred and fifty miles, but perhaps, from
the course they took, about seventy-five. The
river had probably been broken up but a short
time, and the canoes of the Indians were above
the upper falls, on the Merrimack, when they
commenced their journey to attack Haverhill.
Above these falls, on an island in this river the
Indians had a wigwag, and in getting their can-
oes in order, and by rowing ten miles up the
stream, became much fatigued. When they
reached the place of rest, they slept soundly.
Mrs. Duston did not sleep. The nurse, and an
English boy, a prisoner, were apprised of her
design; but were not of much use to her in the
execution of it. In the stillness of the night
she arose and went out of the wigwag to test
the soundness and security of savage sleep.
They moved not; they were to sleep until the
last day. She returned took one of their hatch-
ets and dispatched ten of them in a moment,
each with a single blow. An Indian woman,
who was rising when she struck her, fled with
her probable death wound; and an Indian boy
was designedly spared; for the avenger of
blood was a woman and a mother, and could
not deal a death blow upon a helpless child.
She surveyed the carnage ground by the light
of the fire, which she stirred up after the deed
was done; and catching a few handfuls of roas-
ted corn, commenced her journey; but on re-
flecting a moment, she thought the people of
Haverhill would believe her tales as the ravings
of madness, when she should get home, if ever
that time might come; she therefore returned,
and scalped the slain; then put the nurse and
English boy into the canoe, and with herself
they floated down the falls, when she landed
and took to the woods, keeping the river in
sight, which she knew must direct her on her
way home. After suffering incredible hardships
by hunger, cold, and fatigue, she reached home,
to the surprise and joy of her husband, and
friends. The general court of Massachusetts
examined her story, and being satisfied of the
truth of it took her trophies, the scalps, and

gave her fifty pounds. The people of Boston
made her many presents. All classes were
anxious to see the heroine; and they found her
as modest as brave.

Knapp's Female Biography.

"Why, Tom," said a master to a lazy appren-
tice, "what keep you in bed so late this morn-
ing?" "Because the atmosphere was so heavy I
could not rise."

A wise son maketh a glad Mother.—A
wise mother, and her wiser son, were sitting
before a roaring fire one cold and dreary eve-
ning, when a brand suddenly fell, and scattered
the coals in every direction, one of which got
into a crack in the floor and soon set the boards
in a blaze. The old lady seized the teakettle
from the corner, and was about applying its
boiling contents to the extinguishment of the
flames, when the hopeful youth cried out, "why,
mother, you fool you, didn't you know that hot
water wouldn't put out fire?" She stayed her
hand upon hearing this important fact, and be-
fore she could procure any cold water, none
being at hand, the fire had become unmanage-
able, and the house was burnt down.

A Juvenile Yankee Trick.—In the village of
New Bedford, the boys were in the habit of
playing at football. A cross grained old chap,
who kept a crockery store, was somewhat an-
noyed by the juvenile sport, and whenever a
football came in his way, would seize upon it,
take it into his store and sans ceremony, clap it
into his stove. A few days since, having made
prize of one of the offensive articles in question,
and adopted his usual course, he soon found he
"caught a Tartar." A horrible explosion took
place—the stove was blown "sky high"—the
store was shattered by the shock—and about
fifty dollars worth of crockery was dashed in
pieces. It is unnecessary to add, that the ur-
chins who had so often been interrupted in
their sport by *Soursops*, had charged their foot-
ball with gunpowder, by way of practical hint
to the old fellow to let them alone in future.
Prov. Herald.

Frederick William I., King of Prussia.—
When the King had invited himself as a guest,
he had at times to pay the reckoning. One of
the Generals, who was noted for his parsimo-
ny, having declined the honor of a Royal visit
under the plea that he had no establishment of
his own, his Majesty desired him to order a
dinner at the Hotel of the King of Portugal.
This of course could not be evaded; the King
was invited, but came with twice the number of
attendants the General expected. The very
best, however, that the cellar or kitchen could
afford was produced in the greatest abundance,
and the King expressed his entire satisfaction.
The general sent for the landlord, and inquired
the price per head. "One florin without the
wine." "Well, then, here is one florin without
for myself, and another for his Majesty; the
other gentlemen, whom I did not invite, will pay
for themselves." "That is clever," cried the
King; "I thought to take in the general, he has
taken me in"—upon which he paid the whole
bill.—Foreign Quarterly Review.

The Bank of the U. S. it seems will not
trust the people of Pennsylvania. The man-
agers do not like to have their present proceed-
ings liable to be overhauled and examined too
critically by a subsequent legislature, any more
than they liked to have their former doings
looked into by the committee appointed for that
purpose by Congress. Hence the clause in the
bill as it passed the House, reserving to the
legislature the right to repeal the charter, has been
stricken out in the Senate.—Jeff.

Law. Advice by Wm. Cobbett.—In all sit-
uations of life, avoid the trammels of the law.
Man's nature must be changed before law suits
will cease; and, perhaps, it would be next to
impossible to make them less frequent than they
are in the present state of this country (Eng-
land); but though no man who has any prop-
erty at all, can say that he will have nothing to
do with law suits, it is in the power of most men
to avoid them, in a considerable degree. One
good rule is, to have as little as possible to do
with any man who is fond of law suits, and
who upon every slight occasion talks of an ap-
peal to the law. Such persons, from their fre-
quent litigations, contract a habit of using the
technical terms of the courts, in which they take
a pride, and are, therefore, companions pecu-
liarly disgusting to men of sense. To such men
a law suit is a luxury, instead of being, as it is
to men of ordinary minds, a source of anxiety
and a real and substantial scourge. Such men
are always of a quarrelsome disposition, and
avail themselves of every opportunity to indulge
in that which is mischievous to their neighbors.
In thousands of instances men go to law for the cost;
before you go to law, consider well the cost;
for if you win the suit and are poorer than be-
fore, what do you accomplish?—You only im-
bibe a little additional anger against your oppo-
nent—you injure him, but do harm to yourself.
Better to put up with the loss of one pound
than two, to which latter is to be added all the
loss of time, all the trouble, and anxiety attend-

ing a law suit. To set an attorney to work to
worry and torment another man is a very base
act; to alarm his family as well as himself,
while you are sitting quietly at home. If a man
owe you money which he cannot pay, why add
to his distress without the chance of benefit to
yourself? Thousands of men have injured
themselves by resorting to the law while very
few ever bettered themselves by it. except such
resort were unavoidable.

Black Enough.—O father, I've just seen
the blackest nigger that ever was! said a little
boy one day, as he came running into the house.
"How black was he, my son?" "Oh, he was as
black as black can be—why, father, charcoal
would make a white mark on him!"—Dedham
Adv.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The Senate spent the day in debating a Bill
for the Relief of the District of Columbia—that
is, to pay about one and a half million of dol-
lars for her debts, delinquencies and disappoint-
ments—a modest proposition, and a moderate
sum! From whom is this really due? Partly
from the Corporation, for a lottery prize which
their agent pocketed, and the ticket holder re-
covered of them, but principally from specula-
tors, for Chesapeake and Ohio, Canal Stock.
The idea, with some short sighted people, seems
to be, to make this city a place of wealth and
population. Whenever that day arrives, they
will drive Congress from the District by over-
awing its deliberations, as they did at Philadel-
phia. The seat of Government must always
be opposed to the government from the nature
of its population, necessarily and chiefly com-
posed of adventurers, office seekers, outcasts
of office, and grumblers, spies and traitors, in of-
fice; and a horde of malcontents that are al-
ways howling round every administration, or-
ganized into a corps—a felon hope—and op-
posing all. God forbid, for the safety of the
government, that it should itself make the city
either wealthy or populous, and there is no
other means by which it can be effected—for
trade and commerce are out of the question;
there are ten thousand places in the country
possessing far superior advantages in these res-
pects; I never wish to see a city that shall leg-
islate for Congress. It is almost as much as a
man's reputation is worth, to be on the Com-
mittee of the District. Those who look or can
best see how the game is played—he is assail-
ed like the unjust judge in the evangelist, con-
strained to grant the widow's suit,—last, by her
continual coming, he should be wearied. While
there is a dollar in the Treasury, this District
will not be without an application for it, if you
grant money to them in one case, they will claim
it in every case and every shape; and point to
your precedent, both as the proof of your au-
thority and their right.

But a word as to the influence of large cities.
Boston has legislated, time immemorial, for the
State; and the Capital will yet have to be re-
moved to Worcester. Albany is already too
large for the Seat of Government, and Pennsylv-
ania has done wisely to remove hers to an in-
land city.

To return to the Relief Bill. Mr. Tyler
supported it on the absurd ground, that as Con-
gress had subscribed a million to the Canal (at
the instance, certainly, of the corporation) and
had permitted the city, at her request, to ob-
tain a loan of Rollands, it was morally and equit-
ably bound to pay all the debts, because it was
the case of obtaining the credit! If you help
me to a thousand dollars, and I speculate, and
lose ten, you are bound to pay it, because you
enabled me to make the bad speculation! By
the way, the Bill did not provide for the trans-
fer of the Canal Stock to secure the money.—
No! The stockholders are to have all their
debts paid, and keep their effects!

Mr. Clay was disposed to relieve the Cor-
poration, but thought there should be some
equivalent for the grant; that the Canal Stock
should be at least transferred. Unless this
were done, he thought the Bill would not find
support in the Senate. Mr. Tyler renewed his
sophistry. Col. Benton opposed it. Mr.
Santhard very promptly offered an amendment
to transfer the Stock to the Treasury. Mr. Shep-
ley opposed this, as making the government toll-
gatherer to Canals Mr. Porter thought the Stock
should be transferred, and sold in a year. Mr.
Niles concurred in Mr. Shepley's views. Mr.
Davis and others opposed the Bill. I did not
learn its fate. It can't pass the other House—
I will answer for them.

Mr. Wright, having yielded the floor to-day,
Col. Benton's Resolutions were postponed to
Monday, when he will have the floor to answer
Mr. Ewing.

The House debated the Naval appropriation.
Mr. Pearce of R. I., I am told, made an able
speech, and had a bout with Mr. Hardin, (in
reply to his quoting Homer to Mr. C.) telling
him that he was neither an Achilles in courage
nor a Ulysses in wisdom, nor a Nestor in counsel,
but a Thersites in disposition. A man in the
Ladies' gallery applauded without gloves! I
clapped him on the shoulder, and told him to
comfort him as dame Quickly says, he should
not applaud. Mr. Hannegan moved to have

the gallery cleared, but said he should not embrace the Ladies!

Thyristes for once put down by a gentleman! He might well exclaim with Macbeth, 'Take any shape, but that!'

RE: EFFENDI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

The whole aspect of the political firmament has been changed, within a few days. The whig astrologers could not force it. The political elements are dissolving. The whig planets and their satellites, like pebbles in being thawed in gravel bank, where they have glittered awhile in frost and moonlight, are now rolling down like tumble-bugs to the base, and nestling in the mud. Sisyphus! What an unavailing labor to roll them back to the summit! The news from France has come like a thunder cloud upon the whig camp, turning its silver lining upon the friends of Freedom, and shrouding her apostates with its mantle of darkness and despair. Let them fold it around them, and fall—flat! I wonder whether Congress is bound and obliged to bury the whig party!—If so, let the Chairman of *Revolutionary claims*, Mr. Moore, (who says he is 'an honest planter,') and Mr. McKean, Chairman of *Contingent Expenses*, make an estimate, and have leave to bring in an appropriation bill for the purpose. Let the thin be done gently. The autobiography of Lord Timothy Dexter will furnish them with a precedent for the funeral ceremonies of the *quick*, as his Lordship underwent the honor, and supped with the mourners after the obsequies. But I quit these grave matters, and repair to

The Senate, where Mr. Buchanan introduced a very gay subject, though Mr. Calhoun made a grave one of it—no less than a question between 'power against liberty.' 'Whether each Senator should have the privilege of introducing three ladies on the floor without attending?' And he maintained the affirmative; and Mr. Calhoun resolved it into a question of constitutional right, Executive patronage, a struggle between power and liberty, regulation of the Mails and Post Offices, popular will, and I know not what all. The man is certainly mad! He gravely appealed to the patriotism and humanity of the Senate for the admission of the ladies on the exterior circle of the floor, saying that this was the only ground left to the Senate against the encroachment of power!—When! Why the gentleman entertained very different sentiments once. Then he only saw power and patronage in *petticoats*! and made war upon a single woman till he dissolved the cabinet; and had to resign the Vice-Presidency! Now he wants a hundred and fifty introduced upon the floor of the Senate, where there are six sofas that will hold, no, squeeze, six each, leaving a hundred and fourteen on the *standing committee*, 'standing at their arms' for the protection of the Senate—a lady guard! It appears to me nothing can equal the folly, inconsistency, and madness of the man's conduct. I won't pursue it farther, lest it might be contagious.

Mr. Wright took up even this subject, ridiculous as it had been made by debate, and unworthy as it was of its mover, Mr. Buchanan, and made a sensible speech upon it. He said, the circular gallery was expressly built for the accommodation of the ladies, because they could not be accommodated on the floor; and they were also excluded from the floor because the Senators could not be accommodated. After the gallery was built they were again introduced upon the floor, and their presence was found extremely inconvenient for the Senate, and interrupted their public duties. They found it necessary to exclude them, and they now occupied the place expressly provided for their accommodation. Besides this, the whole members of the House, past and present, almost all the public officers, military and civil, besides other privileged classes, were entitled to a place on the floor; and yet there were only six sofas that would accommodate six each. How was it possible to accommodate the ladies on the floor? To pass a vote to that effect would be vain and delusive—they would be only disappointed and discommoded. The measure was not carried, and popular rights according to Mr. Calhoun, have thus perished in their last entrenchment.

Mr. Leigh made a 'Read' to the Senate, on the subject of Mr. Niles's misapprehension of his speech, and wished this gentleman to take back the misconstruction he had put on Mr. L's words. Mr. Niles is a very honest man, and he declined taking back any thing he had bestowed. He said he remarked upon the substance of Mr. Leigh's speech, as he understood it. Mr. L. expressed his astonishment, which had to go for satisfaction, that the gentleman should find the substance so different from the words. He ought to be thankful, that any meaning can be gathered from his multitude of words. I will give an example of his words. 'No Sir; not that the treaty was not a good one; No Sir, No!' Now what can one make out of such words? I don't think he & Mr. Niles will fight—so I won't trouble myself any more about this affair, which can't terminate in honor and will end only in words.

The House debated the New York Relief Bill. Mr. Phillips of Mass. made a good speech in its support; but not sufficiently cogent to change any man's opinion who regards the constitutionality of his duty. I doubt whether the bill will pass as reported. Duties will be remitted, on goods burnt in the package; and the Banks ought to discount the 'Surplus' liberally. Farther than this, I doubt whether the House will go; but have done, it should not go farther; and go no farther myself.

RE: EFFENDI

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

SENATE. Mr. Porter brought the subject of the N. Orleans Custom House up to-day, as a preliminary to the ulterior view of an appropriation for a new one; as he remarked, that the Grand Jury had found one or two Bills of indictment against it as a nuisance—adding, that it had cost \$80,000 about 20 years since, and was not worth \$800 for the purposes for which it was erected. Here is a fine chance for Northern skill and enterprise. I commend it to Col. Jos. Jenkins of Boston. Though the climate is rather unhealthy, I believe the Col. has been acclimated?

Notice was given in the upper circles, (they are divided here horizontally, according to Mr. Webster's project,) that Mr. Clay would perform at the Whig Theatre to-day, and re-enact his popular farce, so often repeated with bounded applause, called *'Bribery no Corruption, or the Lands Bill.'* It was understood the proceeds were to be desecrated to a charitable purpose, viz: 'the support of the *unavailable Candidates!*' But Mr. Clay, as usual, *Boothed* his audience again. They think themselves well off if they get one performance for three promises. Why, he had performed his promise to Mr. Adams on the question of 'adjourned veracity,' that arose at the treaty of Ghent. The times, it is true, are not very propitious for that performance, but they are daily growing more unpropitious. He is probably wifing, as his adversary suggested, till they should both have to answer for their acts at a higher tribunal. But let this pass.—Mr. Clay, has been studiously silent of late toward the administration and the Magician. Recent events at home and abroad have dictated this course. Abroad, he has seen that the most warlike and unprincipled nation of Europe, though leagued with the Senate of the United States in a conspiracy of fraud and insult, has been obliged to succumb to the single voice of the Executive! At home, he has seen disease and death and disappointment thin the ranks of his friends, and Providence supply their places with their adversaries—able, honorable, and patriotic. He has seen, too, that public opinion has degraded others in the ranks and will soon force them to resign the trust they have abused, and quit the station they have dishonored. He has foreseen, too, the denouement of the drama, which he has witnessed, scene after scene, till it has now come to the last act, 'EXPUNGING!'—expunging his infamous Resolution from the Senate's Record. If he cannot make their infamy cleave there, it will be transferred, and stick to him through eternity.

Mr. Wright at last got the floor on Col. Benton's Resolutions, but said, so many events had transpired since the vote should have been taken upon them, that he should not now have made any remarks, but for some that had fallen from the Hon. Senators, Leigh and Ewing. He said it was understood and agreed, when Col. B. had closed his remarks, that the vote should be taken; and he hoped it would have been unanimous—but the gentlemen from Ya. and Ohio had afterwards spoken, which called on him for a brief reply. That the change of circumstances had not affected the object of the measure, as it was introduced for the permanent defence of the country. He then alluded to what had fallen from Mr. Leigh in relation to the part he took in favor of France. Mr. L. disclaimed, and he accepted the disclaimer and took leave of him. He made a remark or two to Mr. Mangum and turned to Mr. Ewing, saying, he should have thought it necessary to answer his allusion to 'instructions' to a foreign Minister, (Mr. McLane,) had the Senator expressed only his own opinion, but he professed to speak the opinion of the country. Mr. E. explained and disclaimed. Mr. W. took both an examination of the surplus balances of the appropriation. He made one remark on the 'spoils system,' saying it had not produced any change in the organic laws of the States, and he had not heard that the People complained of it, &c. This brought Calhoun to the floor, and he went a little farther and deeper into Nullification doctrine than I ever heard him. His ravings were entirely devoted to 'Old Orleans.' He said the South had elected him, because he was in favor of a judicious Tariff, and they expected he would put down the Tariff when he came in; but he had disregarded his word and promise; but as he was bold, reckless and audacious, they liked these high qualities—none of which his nominee possessed—he had none of the lion or tiger in him, but was only the fox! How well C. understands the natural history of beasts, and how little he knows of men! He alludes to the fable of the 'beast hunt.' Does he know the part he took when it was re-enacted in 1825? The world have conceded him that of the ASS! He brayed so loud, that the lion acknowledged he should have been frightened himself, had he not known the nature of the beast. When the game was run down, the Ass, with the true breeding of a Nullifier, and the natural instinct of stupidity and impudence, proceeded to take his dower in the 'Spoils,' whereupon the lion, with one salute of his paw, laid him sprawling in the dirt—nullified and defunct. When the fox approached, he only nibbled a little, modestly, as much as to say, 'it is glory enough to have hunted with the lion.' His majesty asked him why he was so considerate? 'Sire,' replied Reynard, I have learnt discretion from the dead ASS, yonder!

The Fox never pretended—*un pretendu*—to be a Lion; but nobody ever took him for an Ass!

But to return to the conflict, Gen. Wall of N. J. for the first time came into the lists—gallant and noble was his bearing. He had—'Saddled white Sorey for the field to-day!' And couching his lance, he made an onslaught

which unhorsed the arch-nullifier in a moment, and left him biting the dust. It was like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky—no man saw a harbinger of it till it fell. Calhoun was seathed like a blasted fig-tree, and looked like a powder monkey blown up by his own magazine! Though the encounter was 'brief as woman's love,' I cannot do it justice by attempting to repeat the General's language. He said the Senator from S. C. had spoken of the great battle of Liberty against Power that was to be fought on that floor, and he did not mean to be backward in rallying on the onset. But when he learnt with surprise, the battle was to be against liberty, against the Constitution, against the constituted authorities—the presiding officer of that body, and the chief magistrate of the nation, and that the war had already commenced, he should enter the lists in defence of the country. Such language, said he, as the Senator has applied to the highest officers in the nation, is never permitted, by us of the North, to be used by any who are considered gentlemen, [specify it]—what language? repeat it—repeat it, cried out Calhoun rising, and instantly sinking into his chair; while the speaker continued without pausing, and at the same time silenced the nullifier with his reply, [—language I shall not use, and the Senator shall not name me repeat!—] And he continued to show up Calhoun in his true colors, sketching in a few bold dashes, the dark and fendish outlines of his course and conduct. The picture was too like Catiline to require the name of Calhoun on the margin. The Sayer was silent; and Hyperion came to his relief. He made up a magnificent giant out of straw—and how he tore it to tatters. I never saw him more impassioned. He made many deep impressions upon his desk; but none upon Gen. Wall; who replied to him that he had tendered a forged issue, but he should not be deceived by it. But to conclude. Judge Niles closed the debate in a most able speech, saying in conclusion, that the conduct and success of the President had been based solely upon his honesty and patriotism; and when those who now envied him the honors he had won from the people, could imitate his example, they would receive his reward.

RE: EFFENDI

From the Eastern Argus.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The militia act bill, and motion, which caused some little sharp shooting among disciplined and raw members, is deferred till to-morrow for farther consideration. Procrastination here need not be the thief of time. Every thing is given to him freely. None of his usual practiced arts are required.

The Speaker has just read a communication from the Legislature of Alabama, censuring in strong terms the operations of abolitionists of the North, and asking concurring aid of other States in putting down these incendiary philanthropists—how, to accomplish purposes of doubtful benevolence, would call down fire from Heaven on the heads of those who oppose their unalloyed course. The 'communication' denies the right of the General Government to interfere with the rights of the District of Columbia, without the consent and co-operation of its inhabitants.

An act to incorporate the Warren Bridge has passed to a third reading.

The bill incorporating the Kennebec and Boston Steam Navigation Company has passed to a third reading. Mr. Holmes stated that an act passed the Legislature last session, authorizing the ceasing of sites on our coast, to the U. States, for the purpose of erecting Light Houses. He introduced an order authorizing the ceasing of land-sites, for the purpose of erecting Forts, Arsenals, and establishing of Dock Yards. The order was by him referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act further regulating judicial proceedings—allowing parties in civil actions to file in special pleas, both parties agreeing—came down from the Senate, 'Indefinitely postponed,' and concurrence of the House was asked. Mr. Hamlin moved the House non-concur—and after some considerable debate, in which much legal and illegal wit and wisdom was elicited from Messrs. Holmes, Hamlin, Tobin and Chadwick—the vote to non-concur prevailed. Mr. Parris of Buckfield, introduced an order requiring the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the salary of Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court.

An order has been introduced requiring the regulating and determining the size and dimensions of bricks. The better way would be to determine the size of the mould—as that would come at the brick, or rather the brick would come at the mould.—This regulating the size of bricks and leaving the mould, is making a short boot on a long last—and vice versa.

The general Rail Road Act was called up by Mr. Little of Portland. He wished to impose additional restrictions. He thought too wide latitude given in the bill, to the corporations—that they were ever getting too much of power. Mr. Holmes proposed an amendment giving five rods in width—instead of four. Mr. Foster supported the amendment, and Mr. Little opposed. Mr. Foster thought every encouragement with the State consistent with its own authority and individual right could grant, should be indulged.—That they should be allowed to get all material with convenient demands, without being subjected to exorbitant demands. He believed that unless facility—liberal dealing, was had with these projected enterprises, they would entirely fail.—Mr. Little thought—believed from information from practical rail road men—that four rods were sufficient for the actual width—that material necessary for constructing was altogether another matter

a different question. Mr. Allen favored the amendment—believing that greater width than that actually occupied, was required in a country covered with frequent snows. He thought the present Legislature would stamp—the impression for future proceedings. Mr. Hobbs was in favor of four rods, and no more.

Mr. Foster stated that our Rail Roads were not intended to pass through cities or large towns—but through the country—and the very heart of the wilderness—that the mere amount of land was matter of no importance, considering the country through which it passed. The land itself would be afforded cheaper. He alluded to the Canada Rail Road, where the Bel-lasted petitioners were restricted to four rods—come through the woods—where every falling tree would encumber and breach the tract. He hoped that greater liberality would be indulged, and these public enterprises be encouraged to that degree which they really deserved.—Mr. Holmes believed that all public roads should be five instead of four, three and two rods. That snows accumulated to a degree which greater width would in a measure prevent. He said Massachusetts had taken off the straw jacket—given greater breath. He hoped the march of mind and improvement would be co-equal.

Mr. Hamlin stated that Massachusetts instead of confining rail roads to four rods, forbade them to take less than that width. Mr. Woodman favored the amendment—believing that the lesser of two evils should be taken—that individuals would suffer less from more lands being taken, than corporations from being restricted to narrow limits.

Mr. Holmes of Winthrop, stated that the committee had availed themselves of the experience of practical engineers and were assured that four rods were ample for all purposes. He hoped the amendment would not pass.

Allen of Bangor moved that six rods be granted instead of five. Mr. Merritt moved that ten rods be taken. The amendment giving five rods prevailed.

August, Friday, Feb. 19.

An order has just been introduced requiring the distribution of the school fund in towns which have not fulfilled the requisition of the law of the last Legislature by making returns of the number of scholars, the fund to be distributed according to the last apportionment of delinquent taxes.

A petition for change of name has been presented.

The Resolve requiring the State Treasurer to pay the members of the Legislature in Gold and Silver is now being discussed. Mr. Lippincott opposed the resolve. He thought the great amount of Gold and Silver could not be found in the State. Besides we might be paid in foreign Gold, and in that case we should be obliged to provide each member with scales to ascertain its exact value. He would prefer having American, to foreign coin.

Mr. Sturdivant, a sturdy hard money advocate, though he should prefer any description of Gold to paper, and for the trifling would release the gentleman from Columbia of his specie burden—would take it on his own shoulders—place it in his own pocket for safe keeping. He hoped and believed the resolve would pass.

Mr. Holmes was opposed to exclusive privileges, hoped the Governor and Council would be included, and the Judges of our Courts. He thought they should bear a portion of the burden. He cared little as to the manner of material in which we were paid—but if we were to be loaded down with 'Yellow Boys' he hoped none would be excluded.

Mr. Richardson wished to amend by directing the procuring of the specie from the U. S. Mint.

Mr. Parris opposed the amendment, believing the present a good time to try the capacity of our Banks.

Mr. Richardson believed that American gold could not be obtained at our Banks, that our Banks would be likely to pay in French and English gold coin, which was insisted for circulation here, and the object wished to be obtained would be rendered null and void.

Mr. Parris stated in reply that the amendment would defeat the bill—that the specie could not be obtained from the mint, unless first sent in bullion—and before it could be coined it would be midsummer.

Mr. Woodman was not prepared to vote on the Resolve and wished it might lay up on the table. He wished to know the expense which would be incurred by obtaining specie sufficient to meet the demand.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject—on petition to prohibit the infliction of corporal punishment in Schools and Colleges—have reported and that report is now being read.

President Jackson never was in such a blaze of glory before, as the London papers are now lighting up for him, on account of the admirable character of his last annual message. The London Examiner, edited by Albany Fonblanque, whom Willis sprays of in his letters, as being one of the greatest politicians in all Europe—lauds it to the skies, and pronounces it a most incomparable document. By a somewhat singular coincidence, the President's Message to Congress and the French King's Speech at the opening of the Chambers, were received in London at about the same time, and appeared simultaneously in many of the London papers. The Examiner speaks of the offer of mediation by E. gland, as the feeble attempt of a man, in backing out of a bad scrape, to say a few noisy words.—[Eve. Gaz.]

Legislature of Maine.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

The Report of the Committee to whom had been referred an order inquiring into the expediency of abolishing corporal punishment in Colleges, Academies and Primary Schools, with the bill accompanying forbidding the infliction of such punishment, came from the House indefinitely postponed. On motion of Mr. Greene, the Senate concurred the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to call on the several Banks of this State for a temporary loan in behalf of the State, was twice read and passed to be engrossed.

Bill respecting Stray Beasts and Beasts impounded, came from the House recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate concurred.

On motion of Mr. Jewett it was ordered that no petition of a private nature be received by the Legislature after the 4th of March next.

Resolve providing for the payment of the members of the Legislature and for the distribution of the school fund in gold and silver, came from the House indefinitely postponed, and on motion of Mr. Purinton was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolve requiring the Treasurer to pay the members in Gold and Silver was taken up.—Mr. Purinton moved that the Senate non-concur the House in indefinitely postponing the Resolve.

Mr. Benson hoped the Senate would concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of the Resolve. It appears by a communication from the Treasurer that gold and silver cannot be procured without an extension of time and at considerable expense to the State. He thought there was no necessity for the passage of the Resolve.

Mr. Purinton said it was objected to the Resolve that the gold and silver could not be procured—that the sum of \$30 or \$40,000 could not be obtained to pay off the members. If this was so, he considered it very strange. We have a vast number of applications for Banking Capital before us, and are told that the specie necessary to put the Banks in operation can be obtained in a few days. But when we ask that the members shall be paid in gold and silver, we are told it cannot be done. The members are under no obligation to receive their pay in paper. They can demand the specie. Mr. P. said he for one, should claim to receive his pay in the legal and constitutional currency of the country. In regard to the expense, he would offer an amendment which would in his opinion obviate that objection. He has conversed with gentlemen who were acquainted with the subject, and they were of opinion that the gold and silver could be procured without great inconvenience.

Mr. Benson said it was stated by the gentleman from Cumberland, that members would have a right to demand the specie. Why, then, wish for any thing more? We have before us the statement of the Treasurer, by which it seems that he is of opinion that the Gold and Silver cannot be obtained in season to be used as contemplated in the Resolve, and if obtained it must be at considerable expense. With regard to the subject of new Banks, it was not now before the Senate, and would come up for action hereafter. He was not disposed to go at large into the subject, and hoped the Senate would concur with the House.

Mr. Purinton moved that the question be taken by yeas and nays. They were accordingly ordered, and the Senate refused to concur in the indefinite postponement of the Resolve, as follows:—

YEAS. Messrs. Allen, Benson, J. Wall, Mel-laire, Merrow, Pierce, Robinson and Severance—8.

NAYS. Messrs. Clark, Fish, Frye, Greene, Kelsey, Latham, Miller, Purinton, Stickland, Swift, Staples and Talbot—12.

Mr. Purinton then offered amendments to the Resolve, but before any question was taken the same were, on motion of Mr. Talbot, laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

Bill to establish the Belfast and Quebec Rail Road Co. operation, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Merrow, ordered to lie on the table until Friday next.

The bill defining certain rights and duties of Rail Road Corporations, was taken up, and Mr. Benson moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate concurred in the amendment of the House, giving the corporations the right to take the property of individuals, for rail road purposes, provided they first obtained the consent of the County Commissioners. Mr. Benson opposed the amendment adopted by the House; Mr. Severance was in favor of it—Messrs. Merrow and Talbot also made some remarks against the amendment, after which the amendment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 1. [Mr. Johnson was excused from voting.]

The next amendment adopted by the House was by giving the Rail Road Corporations five rods in width for building their roads, instead of four rods, the width granted in the bill which passed the Senate.

The question then was on concurring in this amendment of the House. Mr. Benson was opposed to it, on the ground that four rods in width was amply sufficient for the road, and cited the opinion of certain Engineers that such was the fact. He thought if we adopted this amendment it would cause much dissatisfaction. Mr. Johnson made a few remarks to the same effect.

The amendment was rejected by the Senate.

Messrs. Editors—The Committee on Bank and Banking in our Legislature have made a second Report, in which they apply their principles to the pending applications for additional capital. The Committee do not profess to depart in principle from the past policy of the State, but find, or think they find, a demand for a vast augmentation of Bank capital, in the rapidly increasing enterprise and business of the State, and look abroad, for a supply to meet this pressing want. The necessity of so great an increase of Bank capital does seem not to be sufficiently demonstrated by any arguments presented in the Report. The proposition to *double* the existing Bank capital—to swell this form of investment with all its acknowledged tendencies, twofold, from *three millions* to nearly *seven millions* of dollars, is startling enough, and that surprise is but little allayed by any reasons presented by the Committee.

If it is to be policy of this State to regulate the business of money leading—met-money manufacturing, by law—to create a flood of rag-money monopolies, apnally, taking therefor a bonus, either as a bonus, or in the shape of a tax of one per cent—the only equitable mode of proceeding is to make each application for a charter the subject of cautions and searching investigation. The necessity of the Bank, and the competency of the applicants—should be made to appear, and the security of the public, at all events, in the eventual solvency of the institution, should be rigorously exacted. Is there the least ground for doubling our present banking capital to meet the increased demand in this State? Are there three millions of capital now unemployed, or which will be withdrawn from other investments, to be placed in these institutions—or a half—or a third of it? This cannot be pretended. If it were the fact, it would show, not the necessity of more Banks, but the unproductiveness of those very branches of industry whose wants are now said to demand an increase of Banking capital! But the capital is expected from abroad." Be it so—the Committee have adopted a truly unique mode of inviting foreign capital into Maine. They double the existing amount, create fifteen or twenty new Banks, and show in labored report that this is the very way to induce competition—diminish the profit and glut the market—and then call upon foreign capitalists to rush to this lucrative mode of investment!

traordinary year, a criterion for ordinary times, when industry has resumed its accustomed channels, and business has adjusted itself to its natural and healthy limits. While other States are restraining, by rigid penal enactments, the tendency of the day to run into gambling speculations, our own Legislatures are advised, not only to abstain from all preventive legislation, but actually to give it a new impulse, by creating, at a single session, some fifteen or twenty new Banks, and an additional capital of \$8,000,000!


It may be justly feared that Banks are getting to be associations not of money-lenders, but of money-borrowers. Many of the wholesome restrictions of the law are easily evaded. Specie to the amount of half the capital is required to be paid in—but it may be borrowed, and, under the existing arrangement of the Banks in New England, but a slender modicum of it retained for the redemption of their paper. The paper of our Banks, or, at least, vastly the greater portion of it, can scarcely, in any sense, be said to represent specie. It is circulating credit, and the property pledged to the full amount of its value, to one Bank for the ultimate redemption of its bills, is so unfortunately pledged to a half a dozen others, no that at any single moment, should a suspension of specie payment take place, it is almost susceptible of demonstration, that great loss must ensue. It may, indeed, be said, that the circulation of a Bank bears but a slight proportion to the debts due it, & the holder of its notes is in every case safe. We are not disposed generally to deny this proposition. But we think the public confidence would be enhanced in the stability of our paper circulation, were the safeguards of the law more rigorously enforced. The Banks must now redeem, it is true, their paper at their own counters, out as the course of trade sets the current of their circulation towards the commercial metropolis of New England, they remove the most effectual restraint on over-issues, by paying a tribute for its redemption there. It is truly astonishing to see on what a slender specie basis the immense superstructure of our paper circulation rests. By the returns of the Directors of the Banks in this State the entire Banking Capital amounts to \$3,785,000—their bills in circulation, \$2,346,000, and the specie on hand, \$297,765 40. Is there specie enough in this State, or even within reach of the stockholders of the Banks proposed to be created to put them in operation, according to the requisition of the law, without the most intense pressure? If not, is it wise to charter them? If the law requiring 50 per cent. of the capital to be paid in by the stockholders, be a wholesome provision, if the oath of the directors, that it is to be retained for the use of the Bank, and for no other purpose whatever, be required—let the law be strictly enforced.—To bring this ability of the stockholders to the test, to prevent all collusion—let it be required of each of the new Banks to have their specie paid in, and the examination of it and the certificate of its amount made in the usual manner on the same day. This requisition would be just, legal, and decisive.

The majority of the people of Maine are in favor of a specie currency of the lower denominations. But to create Banking corporations in every town and village, is to build up an influence opposed to this policy. They will make themselves felt, and guided by their own interest, will thereafter repeal whatever restrictions the honest democracy who have yet a voice in the Legislature, may impose. Every corporation will be represented then, and a common interest will arm their united councils and efforts with an energy not easy to be resisted. The history of these corporations elsewhere, should teach us a lesson. The tyrant of our own times is concentrated and privileged wealth. Let us be careful not to put new weapons into his hands, to be wielded against the virtue or liberty of the people.

We have received a slip from Brunswick in which we gather a few additional particulars, relative to the fire at the College. Several students narrowly escaped with their lives. All the books, bedding, furniture and clothing of the fifteen northern rooms, worth probably \$2000,—quite a valuable cabinet of minerals, collected by the Calvinian Society,—together with the valuable Library of the Athenæan Society, comprising 3,400 volumes worth probably \$3,500,—were destroyed. The Peucinian and Theological Libraries, and all the contents of the rooms in the south end were saved. It is believed that the fire was caused by the ignition of wood-work beneath a fire-place in which a false back had been recently built. The reasons for this belief are that the denser smoke was at first discovered proceeding from the cellar door near this room. A powerful fire had been kept in said fire-place the evening before, which was carefully secured by a fender.—Four thousand dollars, half the worth of the building, was insured, at the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Boston.—The loss of books and furniture falls heavily on those individuals who are ill able to bear it.

Port. Argus.

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the first number of the new series will appear about the first of January, 1880, and will be published by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. By the terms of the Modern Acting Drama the three dollars per annum, payable in advance, subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum will receive gratis, five dollars worth of engravings.

* Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the NOVEMBER'S Magazine, and the next year's subscription gratis. The sum of one dollar now selling for \$3—contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

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 Prospectus of two new Volumes for 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietors of WALDEN'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY laid before the public its original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were the convenience and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The fourth year will commence on the first Tuesday of January, 1834, at which period it will be necessary to know the amount of copies to be printed, and the numbers being taken only from January 1st to the 1st of February.

The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply books by mail at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outstripped more than thirty similar attempts at union; and has now an extensive list of subscribers, who are of almost every rank and of every citizen in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Walde's Library, its use and purposes, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most agreeable and profitable opportunity for forming a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor, himself a reader from recreation as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of approved standard of intellect which may be read with pleasure and profit, and which are not too fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, prompting social belles lettres, reading and conversation. The variety thus collected for in the whole of the Library, comprises the most interesting and useful, viz. *Philosophy, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c &c.* An amount of about 1000 volumes, at 7s. 6d. a volume, thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at such a price as to one of the London works. The plan thus embraced the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Kingdom, that it is almost impossible to estimate the influence of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum exemplifies the policy of this work supply good reading for a whole year. The Library is open to all, and the books are lent out at a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Ree's Cyclopaedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be borrowed for a single day, and the books are sent out separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection from which a never failing resource of amusement and instruction can be drawn, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been given to the value of this Library, and the fact that it has been paid for by the pleasure of thousands, who, but for the resource afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable and ungenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has been the cause of many a man, who would otherwise have been a substitute for the small talk of idle idlers, and who is able to supply a large portion of the time of the man.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, *The Journal of Belles Lettres*, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, fine new books, &c. thus combining the advantages of a literary journal, a magazine, and a newspaper, and sending the whole for \$5.00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for \$20.00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio & companion to the *Library*.—This periodical contains half as much matter as the *Library*, at half its price; or both are furnished at the rate of five for \$6.00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers's Edinburgh Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined with the most interesting and useful news of the moment from the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation: price to single subscribers not taking the *Library*, \$2.50, postage paid.

A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself, and by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for \$20 00. For this an amount of material may be procured which public appropriation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however, be of brief continuance.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE,
 Seventh, two doors South of Seventh street, Philadelphia.
 October, 1835.

Commissioners' Notice.
THE undersigned, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of
JOHN H. FRYE,

THE SALMAGUNDI,
And News of the Day.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE

**OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.**

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the most interesting and principal objects will be served up in a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their precarous career, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of their sallies, and the most delicate and faithful representation of their sayings in detail many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(these out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding one.

THE SALAMANDER will be printed on large Imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the BIRTHDAY of Lady Macreum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated gratis, will form a large and a Literary Bazaar of a superior and attractive order: and the publishers rely with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of The SALVAMAGNI will be two dollars per annum, payable in advance. No paper will be furnished unless the stipulation is strictly adhered to. §7. All orders of exchange with the paper must be accompanied by the sum of one dollar and one cent per annum, for forwarding a dollar note postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. §8. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail. §9. The papers will be sent out of the city on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Establishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

§10. All orders must be made payable to
J. H. LILES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Building, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE
Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.
VOL. XX.
Published by the Boston Hewitt Company—No. 47, Cornhill.

THE Publishers are encouraged by the flattering response and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with as much alacrity and industry; and with a constant desire to fulfil the promise made at the outset of the work. We intend to stick to the plan, and to continue to publish the Magazine as we used with the kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant. The *utile et dulce* shall be our object always. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and the riddle-scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study; but we intend to supply the minds of those who have which have escaped the ken of the more inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, or the animals which may there grow, or live, or fly, or swim. We intend to supply the extraordinary facts to those who are more visionary, or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be read with interest and profit by the great mass of all-words wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not confined exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and selection, to communicate important facts, and natural history, and other interesting facts, to the Editors of the friends. As republicans, we feel that we are as free a family as those in the south and in the west—as the friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we feel that we are as good as the friends of the same family can do any thing by or for us. We shall be ready to receive this sentiment and feeling. We shall be ready to do the good work.

We would call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the Magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important that we know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and we are very much obliged, (\$2.50) charges for it in advance.

☐ Active and responsible Agents who will continue to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or Districts will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. No need apply without satisfactory references.

☐ The postage of this Magazine as established by law is 4-12 cents, for 100 or more by distance over, 7 1/2 cents.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Agent.

London, September, 1855.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE undersigned, respectfully petition your Honorable body for an Act of Incorporation, enabling them to erect a bridge in the town of Belfast, from shore to shore, across the Androscoggin River at or near Bartlett's Ferry, by the name of **BARTLETT BRIDGE**, with all powers and restrictions incident to such corporations.

They desire power and authority to take toll for the

[illegible]

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, JANUARY 16th, 1839.

ON the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That the Petitioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition with this Order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Gazette, a newspaper printed in Paris in Oxford County, the first publication to be made two days, at least, before the third Tuesday of February next, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted.

JOSEPH PIERCE, President.

JANUARY 16, 1839

Read and concurred.

JONA. CILLEY, Speaker.

A true Copy—Attest.

Important!
TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM
RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every means in our power of relieving suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading thereof an advertisement of Dr. Jelski's Linctament, for the cure of Rheumatism, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to relieve my Rheumatism. In obedience to which, I had been seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my curiosity in it, and led me to use it until I was cured of what I had long considered an inveterate swelling and pain of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigour.

I am respectfully yours,

JOSEPH BLAYD

[illegible]

Collector's Notice,--Lovell.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land, situated in Lovell, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed for the year A. D. 1835, in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Deputy Collector of the said town of

Lovell, to collect, as follows:					
No.	No.	No.	Value.	Tax.	Total.
Names of	Proprietors.	Div.	Acres.		
David Brantley	59	4	160 30	.33	.33
Owners unit	26	5	100 75	.41	.41
	42	4	100 50	.56	.56
	22	4	160 25	.34	.34
	2-3 13	4	602-3 41	.44	.44
	1	1	60 240	.222	.222
Deficiencies of highway tax for 1834.					
Owners unit	15	5	100 125	3.19	3.19
	35	1	160 50	2.19	2.19
	26	5	160 75	1.91	1.91
	42	4	100 50	1.27	1.27
	37	4	100 50	1.25	1.25
	22	4	160 25	1.39	1.39
	2-3 13	4	602-3 40	1.02	1.02
	1-2 18	5	50 30	.77	.77

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges, are paid to me the undersigned, on or before the twenty-fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of said land will be sold at Public Vendue, at Thomas Brickets Inn, in said Lowell, as will discharge the same.

JOHN BARKER, Dept. Collector of Taxes
Lowell, Dec. 15, 1835*) of said Lowell, for 1835

Oxford Canal Corporation.
 WHERE the undersigned, four of the persons obtaining a charter on our petition to the Legislature of Maine of 1832, authorizing us to open a Canal or Canals with a lock or locks, and a dam or dams, and a mill and mill site and convenient place near the Waters of the Sebago Pond, in the County of Cumberland, and to be constructed in a Northerly direction in the most *expedient* and convenient route from the said Pond, to wit: the Thompson Pond, so called, thence passing through and Pond at or near *Griggs Mills*, in the town of Oxford; thence in the most convenient route to Rust's Mill Pond at "Norway Village," in the County of Oxford, and thence to the said place as aforesaid, do hereby give notice designating—Give notice that a meeting of the Corporation thereby formed, will be held at the Tavern House of D. Hays, in Oxford, on Tuesday, 3rd of February, 1834, at 10 o'clock P. M. for the purpose hereafter mentioned, viz:

- 1st, to choose a Moderator
- 2d, to choose a Clerk and Treasurer.
- 3d, to determine upon the measures necessary to commence and prosecute the opening of said Canal, and to raise such sums as shall be deemed necessary for its completion.

4th, to agree upon the manner of calling future meetings, and adopt such By-Laws and Regulations as the interest of the Corporation and success of their object may require.

5th, to choose a Committee to propose a Code of By-Laws.

6th, to choose a Committee to Petition the Legislature for an extension of time for the completion of said Canal, and to petition for such additional Acts as shall be deemed necessary.

W. B. NORTON,
SAM'L. H. KING,
WM. REED,
HENRY RUST

Feb. 9, 1836 }

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has
opened the Store in South Paris lately occupied by
Mr. CYRUS THAYER, where he intends to keep a
general assortment of Goods as is usually kept in a
country Store and would most respectfully solicit a
share of public patronage.

JOSEPH CENNINGS, Jr.

South Paris Jan. 23 1836.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable **Smith Machines,** at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.

Sandwich, October, 1-33.

\$18 re
till

PELTS Wanted.
CASH and the highest price will be paid for LAMBS
PELTS.
Also, ASHES wanted in exchange for Goods by
F. BEMIS
Paris, Nov. 19, 1835
15
FISK & HINKLEY'S

Brick Machines

FOR SALE by the subscriber at Hallowell, and warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended. For sale also by the following Agents:

Francis F. Haines, Literature—Capt. Daniel Holden, Falmouth—John Miller, Bangor—Wesley K. Fox & Tarkel, Cambridgeport—Joe Burlingame, Detroit, M. T.

Hallowell—Jan 1. 1856.

JOE KASELL,
publ'g.

Commissioners' Notice.

WHEREAS, at a Probate Court held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1896, a further time was allowed to the creditors of the estate of

EDMUND TOMBS,

late of Wiscam, in said County, deceased, to bring in and file their claims against said estate, and as such claims are now being received by the undersigned, I hereby give notice that all persons having claims against said estate must present them to me on or before the first day of March next, after which date no claim will be received.

prove their claims against said estate, the subscribers
 duly appointed Commissioners on said estate hereby
 give notice that they will be in session for the purpose
 of receiving and examining said claims, at the house of
 John Warren in said Hiram, on the 27th day of Febru-
 ary A. D. 1836, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
 JOHN WARREN, }
 JOHN MOULTON, } Commissioners.

Feb. 9. 1836. 26